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PENNSYLVANIA WILDLIFE AND ITS TRACKS

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Pennsylvania Game News Educational Pamphlet

RED FOX KITS

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION • HARRISBURG, PENNA.
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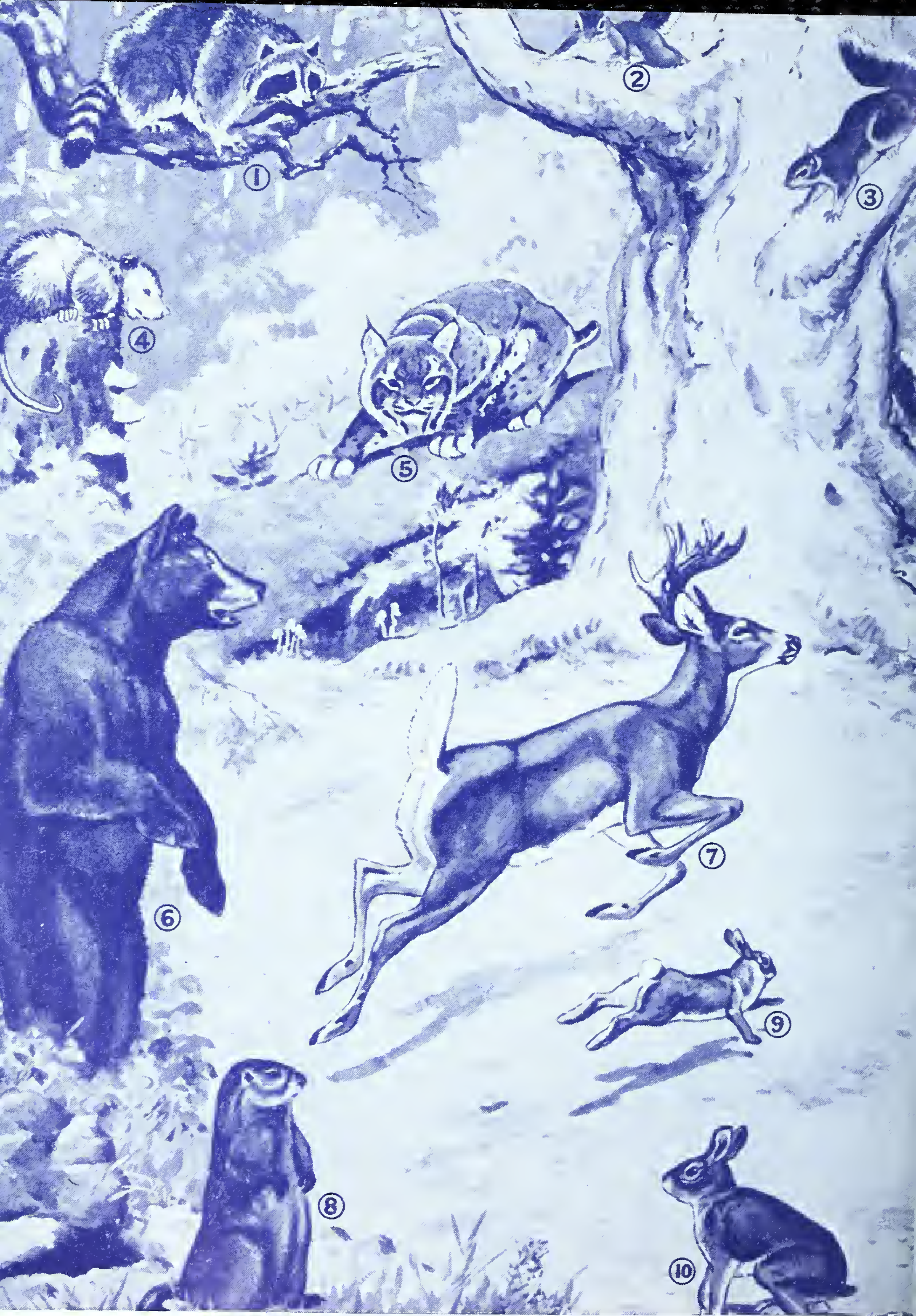

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Prized by Keystone State hunters and residents are: 1, raccoon; 2. fox squirrel; 3, gray squirrel; 4, opossum; 5, wildcat; 6, black bear; 7, whitetail deer: 8, woodchuck; 9, cottontail rabbit; and 10, snowshoe rabbit.

PENNSYLVANIA MAMMALS

1. Raccoon

THE raccoon, often called "coon" for short and sometimes referred to as "the little brother of the bear," is very popular among sportsmen. It is very common throughout the state.

Raccoons are excellent climbers, and they can come down a tree either backwards or forwards. They also have the curious distinction of washing most of their food before eating it. Their fur is valuable, and they afford fine sport to night hunters with 'coon hounds. The raccoon is a short, heavily-built animal with a club-shaped tail, and with hind feet that rest flat on the ground like those of a bear. They make tracks that resemble those of a very small child. It is an exceptionally inquisitive creature. The young are born in April or May and usually number from four to six to a litter.

2. Opossum

NEAREST kin to the pouch-bearing opossum is the kangaroo of Australia. The Pennsylvania variety is characterized by its coarse hair, pig-like snout, naked ears and long, hairless prehensile tail. The pouch of the female is a fold of skin stretched around 11 to 15 milk glands where the babies spend seven or eight weeks. The pouch may be closed by ring muscles much as a tobacco sack may be closed by pulling the string. So small are opossum babies at birth that a litter of eighteen may rest secure in a teaspoon and weigh less than a dime.

A slow-moving, stupid animal, the opossum seeks safety by retiring, nocturnal habits and by nonresistance when overtaken by an enemy. The latter trait gave origin to the term "playing possum" for feigning death.

3. Wildcat

IN appearance the wildcat, bobcat or bay lynx resembles an overgrown house cat. This big, tufted-eared, bob-tailed creature occurs throughout the State except in the southeast and southwest counties. It weighs up to 40 pounds, and preys on rabbits, squirrels, birds and deer. It also eats many rats and mice.

A coward as a rule, the bobcat will "fight like a wildcat" however, in defense of its young or when cornered. It will swim if forced into water. It is agile and cunning, and will crouch on a limb or in bushes from which it springs upon unsuspecting prey. Its stealthy hunting habits are very destructive to ground-frequenting birds.

4. Black Bear

PENNSYLVANIA was the first state to protect black bears, in 1905. They may be hunted annually during short open seasons. Though among the best-known large forest animals of the continent, they are perhaps more common in Pennsylvania than anywhere else in the United States.

Because of the bear's droll habit of standing upright and his fondness for sweets and other palatable food, he has always amused children and grownups alike. Though powerful beasts, they are so shy and timid that to approach them requires the greatest skill on the part of the hunter.

They attack people only when wounded or when defending themselves or their young. Bears usually hibernate all winter, during which time their young, usually two, are born. In February of 1949 a big black mother in Northwestern Pennsylvania gave birth to an amazing litter of *four*.

5. Woodchuck or Groundhog

ALSO called groundhogs, "whistle pigs" or marmots, woodchucks hibernate like the bear.

Woodchucks are vegetarians and eat various grasses, clovers and other succulent plants. Unlike many rodents, they do not lay up stores of food for winter. As summer draws to an end, they feed heavily and become excessively fat. They sometimes do great damage to truck gardens. "Whistle pigs" render a short shrill whistle when alarmed. At such times, they also chatter their teeth with a rattling sound.

Because they are so common and are favored as a food by many people, woodchucks are quite popular with sportsmen. Regrettably too many gunners hunt them carelessly and sometimes are killed or injured in mistake for them. Woodchucks are gray washed with brown above, paler below. The young, numbering three to eight, are born in April. A heap of ground marks the entrance to their home.

6. Varying Hare or Snowshoe Rabbit

THE big hare with the "snowshoes" on its hind feet turns white in winter where the weather is steadily cold enough. Though not common in Pennsylvania, several thousand are killed yearly in the northern counties. Inasmuch as "snowshoes" are creatures of northern latitudes, nature has endowed them with the means of changing color in order that they may better protect themselves from enemies.

Hares are chiefly nocturnal. They thump the ground with their hind legs as a danger signal, and they are exceedingly strong swimmers. Their enemies include owls, foxes, wildcats and weasels. In winter, the hare's presence is known by its conspicuous tracks leading in every direction. Hares frequently make definite beaten paths in the snow.

7. Cottontail Rabbit

BEST known and most popular small animal in Pennsylvania, the cottontail rabbit has been so abundant that it has served as a valuable source of our game food supply. There are more rabbit hunters in the field than any other class.

The scurrying zigzag rush of a cottontail for the nearest shelter is so full of energetic motion that it always excites a pleasurable thrill in the observer. Rabbits feed chiefly at dusk when many are seen along the roadsides. They like grasses, foilage, bark and often ravage the vegetable patch. Several litters of from three to six young are born annually. Their home is a depression in the ground, the nest being lined with leaves and grasses, and hair from the mother's body.

8. White-tailed Deer

PENNSYLVANIA'S deer herd forms the bulk of the state's big game population. These animals must be controlled, because they overbrowse forest trees. As a result many deer starve in winter. Abundant throughout practically every section of the state, the animals even wander into towns.

The deer's normal lifetime is about 10 to 15 years. When spurting, they can attain a speed of about 30 miles an hour, can clear an eight-foot fence with ease, and have been known to make a running jump of 40 feet.

Bucks grow a set of antlers which are shed each year during the winter. Fawns, usually two, are born in May or June.

9. Fox Squirrel

FOX squirrels are distinguished from gray squirrels not only by their color, but because they are much larger, commonly attaining a weight of two to three pounds. They are the strongest and most heavily proportioned of all American squirrels. In Pennsylvania they are found chiefly in the western part of the State. On the ground they walk with a curiously awkward, waddling gate, and even when hard pressed they climb trees with none of the dashing quickness of other species. They often move about on the ground by a series of bounds. With their broad feathery tails undulating in the air, they present a most graceful and attractive sight.

In the early days fox squirrels were plentiful but never equaled the numbers of gray squirrels.

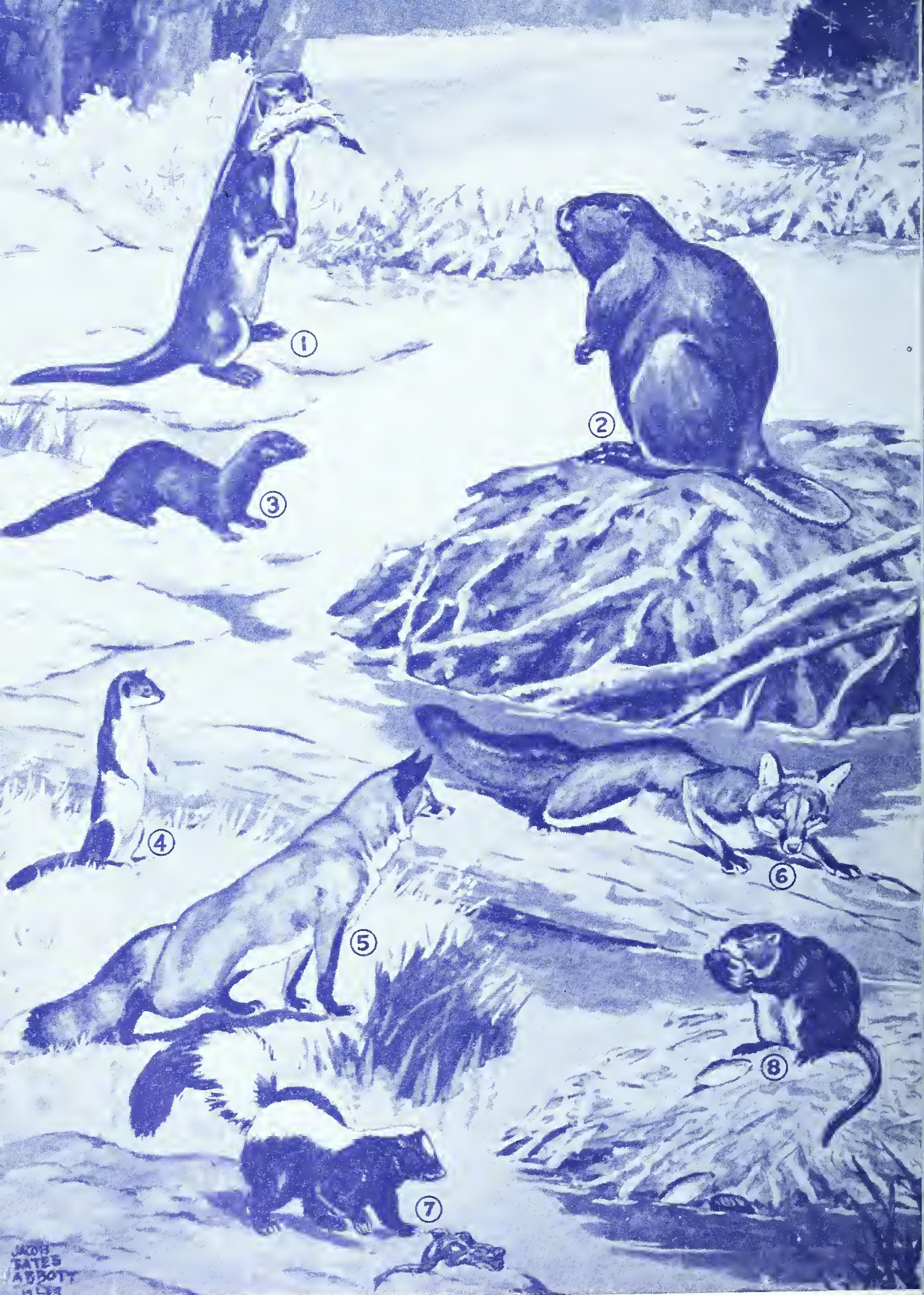
10. Gray Squirrel

THE gray squirrel scarcely needs a description. Many who have not seen it in its native haunts are familiar with it as a graceful and charming resident of parks. A long, flat, bushy tail gives them away when in motion. The large lustrous eyes are beautiful to look upon. Their chattering, scolding sounds are known to everybody.

Squirrels are active all year round. Their nests are built on the branches of trees in warm weather. They follow their food supply and thus may be very abundant in certain sections one year and almost entirely absent during another year. They bury individual nuts over large areas, eat seeds, berries, grains, fruits and sometimes become a nuisance to farmers by stealing corn. Though easily tamed, they make interesting game for countless Pennsylvania hunters. There are usually two litters of from three to five young, the first being born in March or April.

Photo by Karl Maslowski

Albinism occurs in nearly all animals. Above is a completely albino gray squirrel.



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These furbearers are highly valuable and are sought after by thousands of trappers during open seasons: 1, otter; 2, beaver; 3, mink; 4, common weasel; 5, red fox; 6, gray fox; 7, skunk; and 8, muskrat.

PENNSYLVANIA MAMMALS

(CONTINUED)

1. Otter

ONE of our rare fur-bearers, the otter is too short-legged to move easily on land, but is remarkable for its grace, agility and swiftness in the water. Although poorly adapted to land travel they are restless animals, constantly moving up and down streams in which they live and often crossing from one stream to another. A sight of the shy, solitary creatures is rare. Its fur is a rich glossy brown above, paler beneath.

Their dens are usually in the banks of streams or lakes, above or below the surface, under the roots of large trees, or beneath rocky ledges. The young, which number from one to four, are born in late April and early May.

Otters feed almost entirely on fish, frogs and crayfish. While close relatives of the weasels, they are much more intelligent. Their fur is highly prized and as a result they have been persistently trapped since early pioneer days. That the species should continue to exist, though in much diminished numbers, is evidence of its mental acuteness.

2. Beaver

FAMED for its engineering skill the beaver is the largest North American gnawing animal. An adult will weigh as much as sixty pounds or more. It has two powerful chisel-shaped front, short legs, fully webbed hind feet, and a flat scaly tail.

The throat and ears are equipped with valves which involuntarily close when the animal dives, and open when it comes to the surface.

The animals are famous for building dams which provide deep water, maintain a constant level, furnish a hatchery for native fish and a breeding ground for waterfowl.

In the borders of these ponds a dome-shaped house of sticks and mud is built. Inside the house, in a nest above water, the young are born in May. They number three to five, weigh about a pound, their eyes are open and their teeth almost fully formed. The entrance to the beaver house is under water. Trees preferred by beavers, of which aspen is a favorite, are not commercially valuable.

3. Mink

A lithe, active member of the weasel family, the mink is as much at home in water as on land. It is adept in catching fish and in swimming and diving. Although a valuable fur-bearer, it is also a decided predator, bold and courageous in attack. It eats mice, rats, chipmunks, muskrats, squirrels and ground nesting birds and their eggs, including waterfowl. This diet is varied with many kinds of fish, snakes, frogs, salamanders, insects, crustaceans and mussels.

It dens in holes of other animals or in rock piles or hollow logs. The young number from three to ten and are born in late April or early May. Like the otter it is dark brown above, paler beneath, and its valuable coat has led to its steady pursuit by trappers.

4. Weasel

LARGEST of the weasels in Pennsylvania, this long, thin animal with the reptile-like body and beady eyes is the most noted killer and one of the strongest and most agile of all our mammals for its size. It eats mostly mice but also other small animals, birds, including many game varieties, rats, mice and poultry. It dens in holes made by other animals, and in rock piles or hollow logs. From five to six young are born, usually in late April and May.

In Pennsylvania the weasel is nearly always yellowish-brown above and white beneath although it changes this coat for a white one in colder latitudes, even our northern counties. As a result it is sometimes referred to as a Stoat or Ermine.

Bold and curious the weasel can be "squeaked" from its hiding place by kissing the back of your hand, a noise which sounds like the cry of young birds.

It has an exceptionally keen sense of smell and hearing. It can climb trees readily and often does. It very commonly kills more than it can eat.

5. Red Fox

SINCE the days of Aesop's fables, tales of foxes and their doings have had their place in literature as well as in the folklore of the countryside. Many of their amazing wiles in outwitting pursuers or in capturing their prey are evidence of extraordinary mental powers. Dog-like in appearance, but gifted with far greater cunning, the fox is only too well known both by farmer and sportsman. Its slender body is built for speed and its long pointed nose is highly sensitive to smell.

The youngsters are born in February and usually number from five to ten. They are tenderly cared for by both parents.

Adults are reddish-yellow above and white below. The feet are blackish. Young foxes often appear to have their little legs encased in black stockings.

Red foxes feed upon small game birds and mammals, poultry, mice and other rodents, fruits and berries, fish, snakes and carrion.

6. Gray Fox

BECAUSE its hair is coarser, the gray fox is not nearly so valuable a furbearer as the red fox. Its diet is about the same as the red's and it often makes nocturnal visits to the poultry yards.

The three to five young are born in March or April.

Above, the gray fox is a sooty gray mixed with black, being darker along the middle of the back and upper part of tail. The sides and under parts are a mixture of gray blending into reddish-brown. A reddish-brown band beginning about the ears forms a bib beneath the throat.

7. Skunk

PROBABLY no mammal is more generally known and less popular than the skunk. This is due wholly to a scent sac of powerful fluid which is distributed with prompt accuracy when annoyed. The term "polecat" often applied to skunks is the mis-use of the name given Old World Martens.

The animals are chiefly nocturnal and feed upon insects, mice, small birds and their eggs, and occasionally poultry. As they are slow-moving creatures, a good many are killed by automobiles.

Any convenient shelter seems to satisfy skunks for a home, and they often occupy deserted burrows of other animals.

The young, numbering from four to eight, are born in April. As soon as they are old enough, they follow their mother, keeping close behind her, often in long single line along the trail.

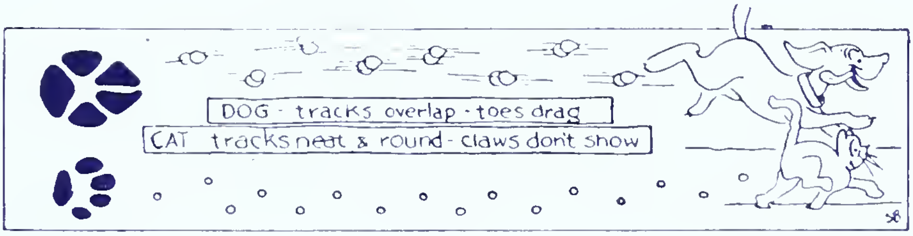
8. Muskrat

THE muskrat is the most common and most valuable fur-bearer in Pennsylvania, and marsh areas and stream banks should be preserved for this economic by-product of the farm.

Muskrats are about twenty-one inches long and weigh about two pounds. They burrow in the banks along our streams, and build beaver-like houses in swamps, rivers, ponds and lakes.

Several litters of from four to nine are born, blind, naked and helpless each season.

Muskrats are mainly nocturnal animals, but often move about during the day. When the animal builds in a bank the nest occupies a large compartment at the end of the tunnel. The nest itself it above water but the entrance is usually under water.


DOG - tracks overlap - toes drag
CAT tracks neat & round - claws don't show

HE WHO RUNS MAY BE READ

By E. LAURENCE PALMER

Reprinted courtesy of *Nature Magazine* and the author.

FOR more than twenty years I have had one hobby that has given me much pleasure. For twice that time, and more, I have been getting experiences that have enriched that hobby. I expect to continue it as long as I am free and able to roam the hills and valleys in summer or winter. I now have pictures, or casts, that I have taken of the tracks of all but a dozen of those birds, mammals and other creatures whose story is here presented. It is a hobby that can be shared by everyone and one whose popularity should increase with the greater opportunities for travel that our peacetime pursuits may offer.

Field experience in the study of tracks is, of course, better than any book experience can be, and it is much more fun. While there are shown here pictures of some details of the tracks of different creatures, anyone with field experience will recognize that only rarely does one find two tracks exactly alike, and, more rarely, does a track show all the details it might, so varied are conditions afield.

A few hints on tracking will be welcomed by the novice. One does not need to be a Sherlock Holmes to recognize that there is a conspicuous difference between the tracks of mouse and man. But even men vary in size, and their tracks vary accordingly. However, size is one of the first things to notice in attempting to identify a track. To help, this insert includes charts showing the relative size of the front and hind feet of many mammals, some birds, and other creatures. The illustrations and data given here should be considered only as suggestive. They cannot fit accurately every situation one will find.

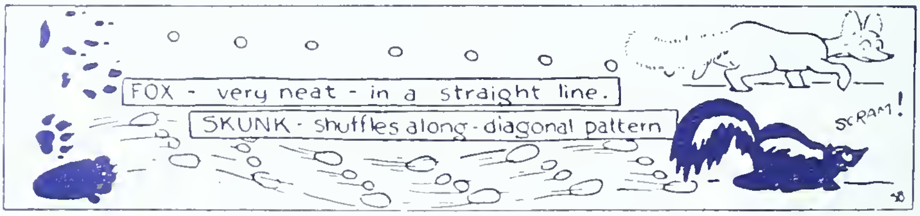
After studying a series of strange tracks one should be able to form some judgment of the size of the animal that made them. A group of two or four tracks may be taken to be a series that is likely to be repeated. If the animal is a quadruped, two of the tracks will be made by the hind feet and two by the forefeet. Often these give some suggestion as to the length and width of the animal. A rabbit, with a span between the outer margins of the hind legs of five inches, obviously makes a wider series of tracks than does a mouse with a span of nearer an inch. A walking cat commonly puts a hind foot in a track made by a forefoot, but a series of three or four such tracks should indicate the approximate length of the animal. It is not so easy to interpret length or width, of course, when an animal has been speeding, but even such a trail has some significance.

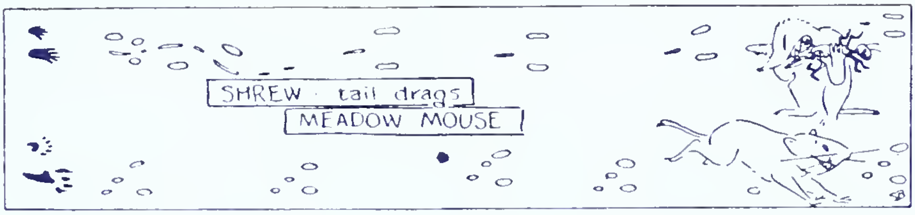
If one wishes to follow and, perhaps, find the animal that made the track, he must be able to interpret direction from what is seen. A famous psychologist friend of mine, trained in conventional signs, said that he always thought of a pheasant trail as marked by arrows indicating the direction the bird had taken.

But there are some things less subtle than arrows indicating directions in tracks. A cat track may appear to be merely a series of round holes in more or less of a straight line. No toe marks show. How can you figure from that which way the cat was going? Just look at your own tracks in the snow. Do you slide into a track, or do you slide out of it? You, like a cat, slide into a track. This means that if you look at a round hole made by a cat tract you will see that the chances are good that one profile is more nearly vertical than the other. The chances are also good that the more vertical profile was on the side towards which the animal was moving. This same generalization may be applied safely to other animals. It is particularly useful in interpreting the tracks of foxes, dogs and their kin. There may be times when, in old tracks, the rule does not hold because sun shining into a track hole may melt out the opposite side and thus change its profile.

One of the more popular ways of preserving records of tracks is to make casts of them. There are a few tricks to making good casts that may be worth remembering. While it is possible to make truly professional duplications by using expensive compounds of rubber, of collodion, of gum arabic and other gums, the rank amateur like myself is likely to deal with more prosaic substances. I have satisfactory casts made of mud, of plaster of paris, of wax or paraffin, and of type metal. It is rare that one cannot find one of these materials with which to work.

Mud casts are the simplest and least durable, but they will take the place of others when, in an emer-


FOX - very neat - in a straight line.
SKUNK - shuffles along - diagonal pattern
SCRAM!



gency, you find a track so rare or unusual that you just must have it. If the track is in mud or sand take some dry leaves and crumble them to a powder in your hands. From a height drop these into the track until you have a thin film of organic material covering the track. If this layer is not evenly distributed the surplus may be blown free easily. Now mix some clay soil with water until you have a mudpie mixture. Pour this into the track from the side, and, if you have time, let it dry or leave it until a later time when you return for it.

Wax or paraffin casts are emegrency casts also. The commonest source of material is a candle, although, in cold weather, a poor substitute may be found in bacon grease. Casts are made with this material merely by melting the medium over the track and letting the molten material flow into the track. If the cast is of any size it should be reinforced with sticks such as matches or twigs. These may be laid criss-cross to give maximum strength, and the sticks should be covered with more wax or other materials used. Casts of these materials must be kept cold to retain any detail worth preserving.

Plaster of paris casts are the commonest of all casts. For years I never went on a hike without a baking powder can of plaster and a pop-bottle of water. I have two casts made high in the Rockies with such a supply that I carried under my year-old son in a pack basket.

Before plaster sets, it develops considerable heat, which will ruin a good track taken in snow. Plaster should be mixed to the consistency of thick pancake batter so that it can just flow easily. This is best done by using an amount of water nearly equal to the amount of plaster wished, and adding plaster to the water, not water to the plaster. The mixture should be stirred until the right consistency is reached, and only enough plaster for immediate use should be mixed at a time. If your plaster has a tendency to harden too quickly for your convenience, add a little vinegar to slow it up. If it hardens too slowly, a little salt will hasten it. Once your plaster has set you cannot use it again by adding more water. A collar of paper, earth or sheet metal will make it possible for you to make a thicker cast with less plaster. Dental plaster hardens quickly and well.

Making plaster casts from tracks in mud, sand or loam is relatively simple. To do this merely place a collar about the track needed for preservation, pour the plaster batter in from one side to avoid disturbing detail by the weight of the falling plaster. Then wait until the plaster has set and remove it for safe-keeping.

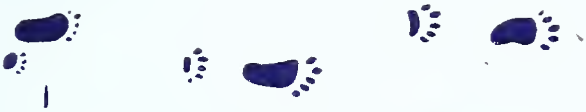
To make plaster casts from tracks in fine snow on a cold day, it is well to carry an atomizer with you. Spray the track with water until a fine but firm crust has been formed. Then, dust some dry plaster on the crust and mix your plaster, using slush instead of clear water. Let the plaster flow over the snow track from one side to avoid any disturbance from the falling weight.

If one wishes to make a positive of plaster this may be done by first putting a collar around the negative; then brushing the surface of the negative with vaseline. Pour your plaster over the vaseline, and, when it has hardened, separate the two and you have a positive duplication of the track you first found.

The person who merely makes a collection of track casts, drawings or photographs is missing the greatest opportunity that goes with tracking. The reading of tracks is thoroughly worthwhile. An animal's track indicates not only its size and character, but its mood at the moment as well. Watch a deermouse in the snow and you will see where it obviously was having fun hopping about, using its tail to help it swing sharply around corners. You will find where it merely hops a few inches to get a fresher bite of some meal. Again you may find it setting out crosslots to get somewhere as quickly as possible. Set yourself the task of reading these moods and you have learned a new vocabulary of Nature. If you happen to be a paleontologist it may enable you to interpret the structure, food habits and very existence of some animal that no man ever saw. You will learn to recognize how a huge snapping turtle, buoyed by water, may make delicate toenail tracks in mud at the bottom of a pond, or a deeply rutted trail in the wet mud at the pond edge. What you learn of the snapping turtle and the rabbit may help you understand the trail of a dinosaur. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado has exposed the trails of animals long since extinct. The strata in which these tracks were found tell us something of the time when they were made, but a proper interpretation of the tracks makes conditions of that time more significant. I know a fossil bed in Pennsylvania where something like a horseshoe crab left hundreds of its trails in very ancient muds. The interpretation of those trails made some paleontologist friends of mine more than usually excited for better than a year. I hope that you will want to join the ranks of those who know that those who run may be read.

Photo by W. Bryant Tyrrell

Rabbits spend most of the daylight hours in beds or forms, which are usually well concealed from view and from the weather. This one was neither, but was almost out in the open, and protected only by a few twigs. The photographer took twelve pictures of him, each one taken a little closer than the last, until he was almost on top him before he left.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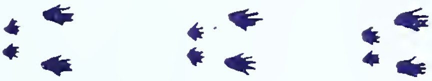
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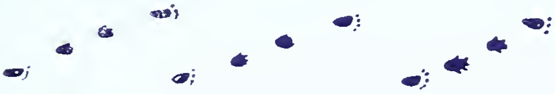
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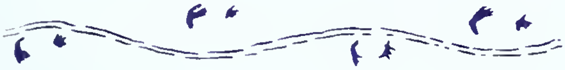
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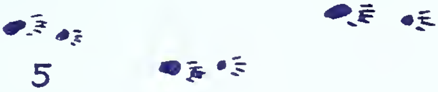
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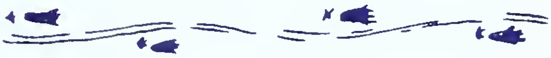
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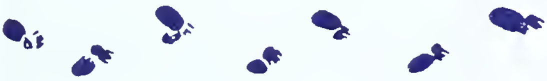
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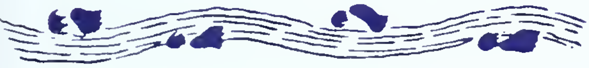
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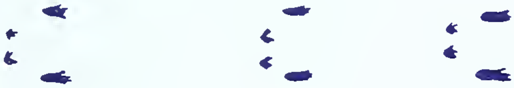
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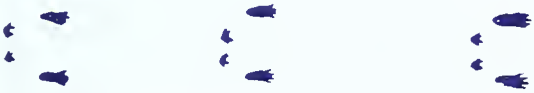
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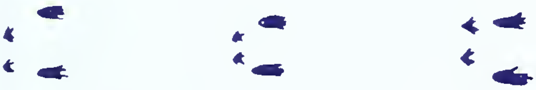
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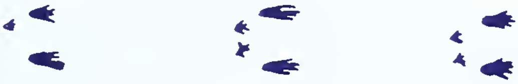
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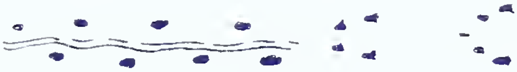
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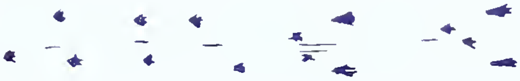
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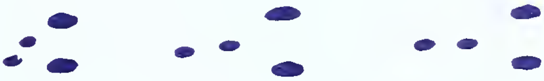
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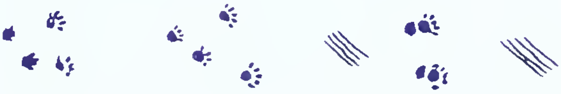
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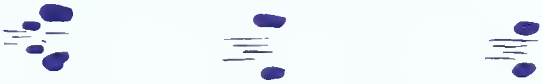
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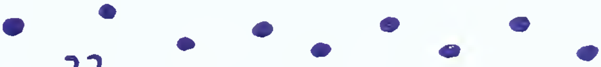
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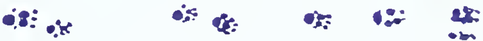
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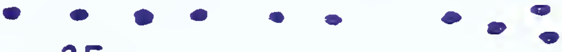
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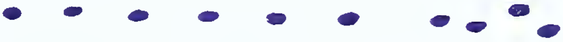
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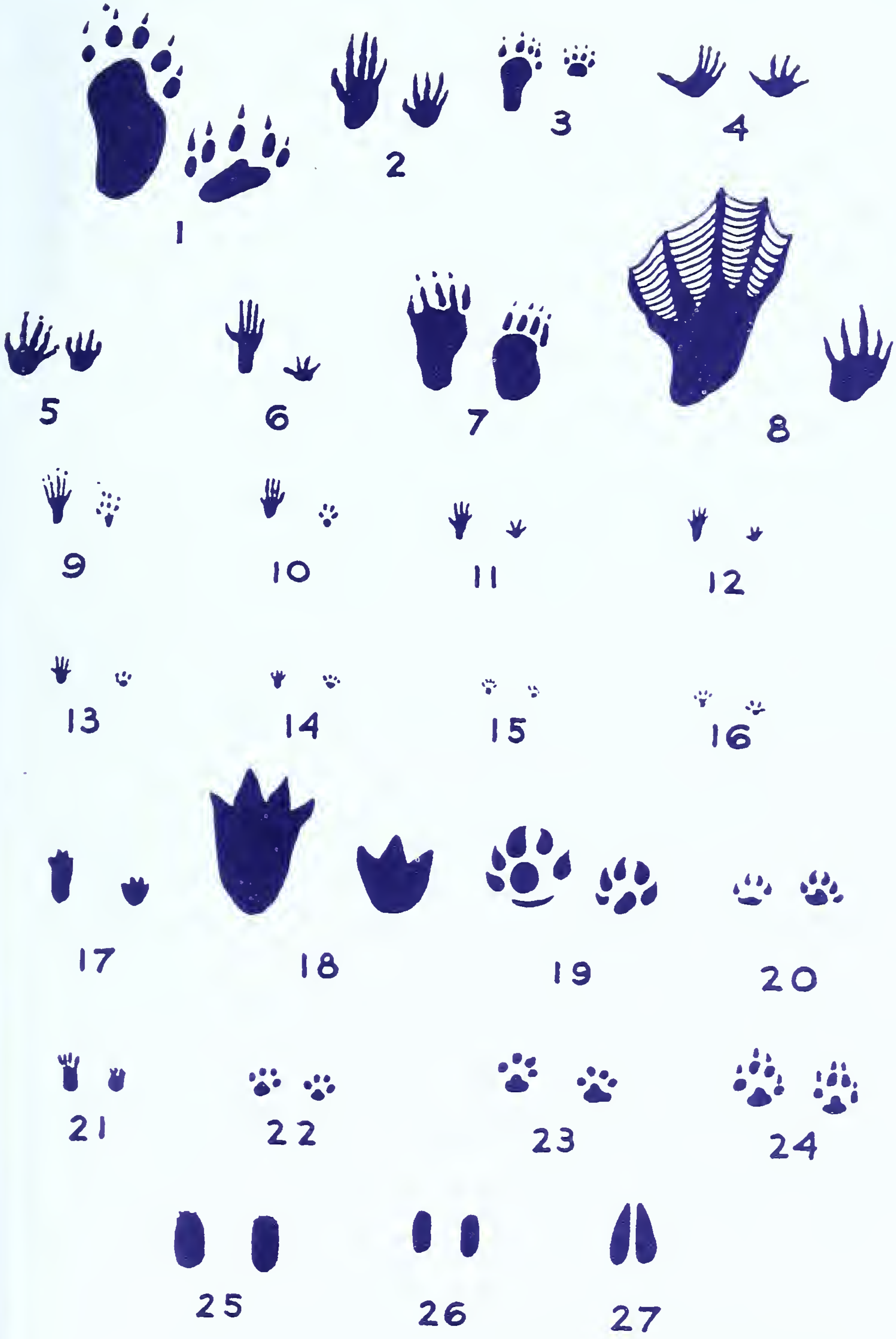
Compare with Descriptions on Page 14

NOTES ON ANIMAL TRACKS

KEY: H.F. means hind foot; F.F. means front foot. Stride is distance from one foot track to next forward. Leap is distance front track of one foot in a series to next track of the same foot. The numbers preceding each animal's name refer to the tracks shown on Page 13, and, also, to the tracks shown on the opposite page.

1. *Black Bear.* F.F. 3" x 4", five-clawed H.F. 4" x 7", five-clawed. Slow stride to one foot.
2. *Raccoon.* F.F. 2½" x 3", 5 thin fingers. H.F. 2½" x 4", 5 thin toes. Stride: 7". Leap: to 20".
3. *Common Skunk.* F.F. 1½" x 2", 5-clawed. H.F. 1½" x 2½", 5 claws. Stride: 5". Form diagonal line.
4. *Opossum.* F.F. 1¾" x 1½", 5 spread toes. H.F. 1¼" x 2½". Toes, 4 and 1. Spread: 6". Tail drags.
5. *Woodchuck.* F.F. 1½" x 1¼", 4-toed. H.F. 1¾" x 1¼", 5-toed. Spread: 4". Leap: short.
6. *Muskrat.* F.F. 1½" x 1¼", 4-toed. H.F. 3½" x 1½", 5-toed. Spread: 3". Stride: 8". Tail.
7. *Porcupine.* F.F. 2" x 3½", 4-toed, long claws. H.F. 4½" x 2", 5-toed. Stride: 1'. Toes in plainly.
8. *Beaver.* F.F. 2½" x 3½", 5-toed. H.F. 5½" x 7", 5 webbed toes. Stride: 16". Toes in. Tail drags.
9. *Fox Squirrel.* F.F. ¾" x 1¾", 5-toed, paired. H.F. 1" x 2", 5-toed, paired. Spread: 6". Leap: to over 5'.
10. *Gray Squirrel.* F.F. 1" x 1½", 5-toed, paired. H.F. 1¼" x 2½", 5-toed, paired. Spread: 3¾". Leaps to 5'.
11. *Red Squirrel.* F.F. ½" x ¾", 5-toed, paired. H.F. 1" x 1¾", 5-toed, paired. Spread: to 3". Leap: to 5'.
12. *Flying Squirrel.* F.F. ½" x ½", 5-toed. paired, H.F. ¾" x 1¼", 5-toed, paired. Spread: to 2".
13. *Chipmunk.* F.F. ½" x ⅜", 5-toed, not paired. H.F. ¾" x 1¼", 5-toed, paired. Spread: to 2".
14. *Short-tailed Shrew.* F.F. ¼" x ¼", 4-toed. H.F. ½" x ½", 5-toed. Alternates in walking Tail.
15. *Meadow Mouse.* F.F. ½" x ½", alternates. H.F. ½" x ¾", 5-toed, paired. Spread: 1". Tail may drag.
16. *White-footed Deermouse.* F.F. ¼" x ¼", 5-toed, paired. H.F. ¼" x ½", 5-toed, paired. Spread: to 1¼". Tail.
17. *Cottontail Rabbit.* F.F. 1" x 1", paired or not. H.F. 1¾" x 3½", paired. Spread: to 5". Leap to 7'.
18. *Varying Hare.* F.F. 3" x 3", not usually paired. H.F. 3½" x 6½", paired or not. Slow hop: to 2'.
19. *Otter.* F.F. ½" x 3", 5 padded toes. H.F. 3" x 3", hair padded, paired. Leaves slanting tail mark.
20. *Mink.* F.F. 1½" x 1½", paired. H.F. 1½" x 1½", 4-toed, paired. Spread: 5". Leap: 2'. May slide.
21. *Weasel.* F.F. 1" x 1", 4-toed, paired. H.F. ½" x 1½", 4 padded toes. Tracks overlap. Tail drags.
22. *House Cat.* F.F. 1¼" x 1", 4-toed, alternates. H.F. 1" x 1", 4-toed, alternate. Stride: 6". Feet track.
23. *Bobcat.* F.F. 1½" x 2", 4-toed, alternate. H.F. 1¼" x 1½", 4-toed. Stride: to 14". F.F. & H.F. 2 track.
24. *Dog (Fox hound).* F.F. 2" x 2½", 4-clawed. H.F. 2½" x 2¾", 4-clawed, alternates. Irregularly arranged.
25. *Red Fox.* F.F. 1¼" x 2", 4-clawed. H. F. 1¼" x 2½", 4-clawed. Stride: 8" to 18", straight line.
26. *Gray Fox.* F.F. 1½" x 2", 4-clawed. H.F. 1¼" x 1¾", 4-clawed, alternates. Stride: 6" to 16".
27. *Virginia Deer.* Buck may drag more than doe. H.F. & F.F. 2"—2½" x 3¾". 2-parted. Line between hooves straight



Compare with Descriptions on Page 14.

Telltale tracks of the Whitetail Deer.

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